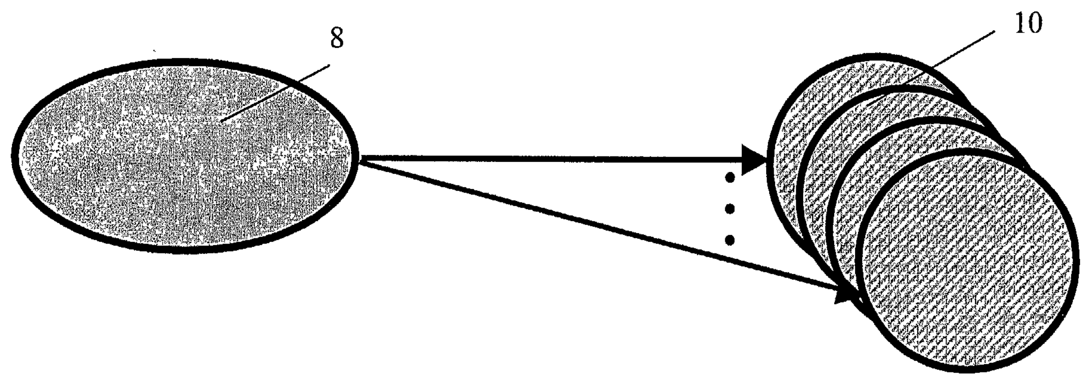

FIG.1

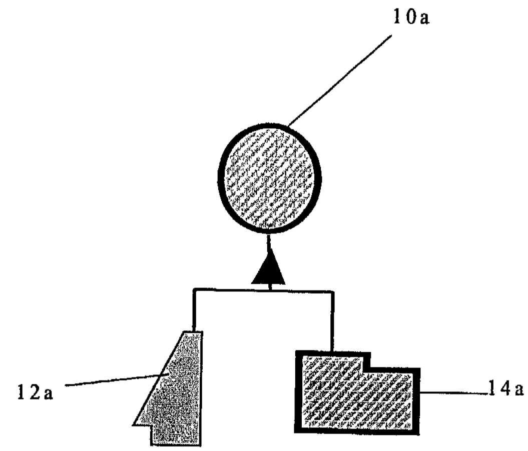

FIG.2

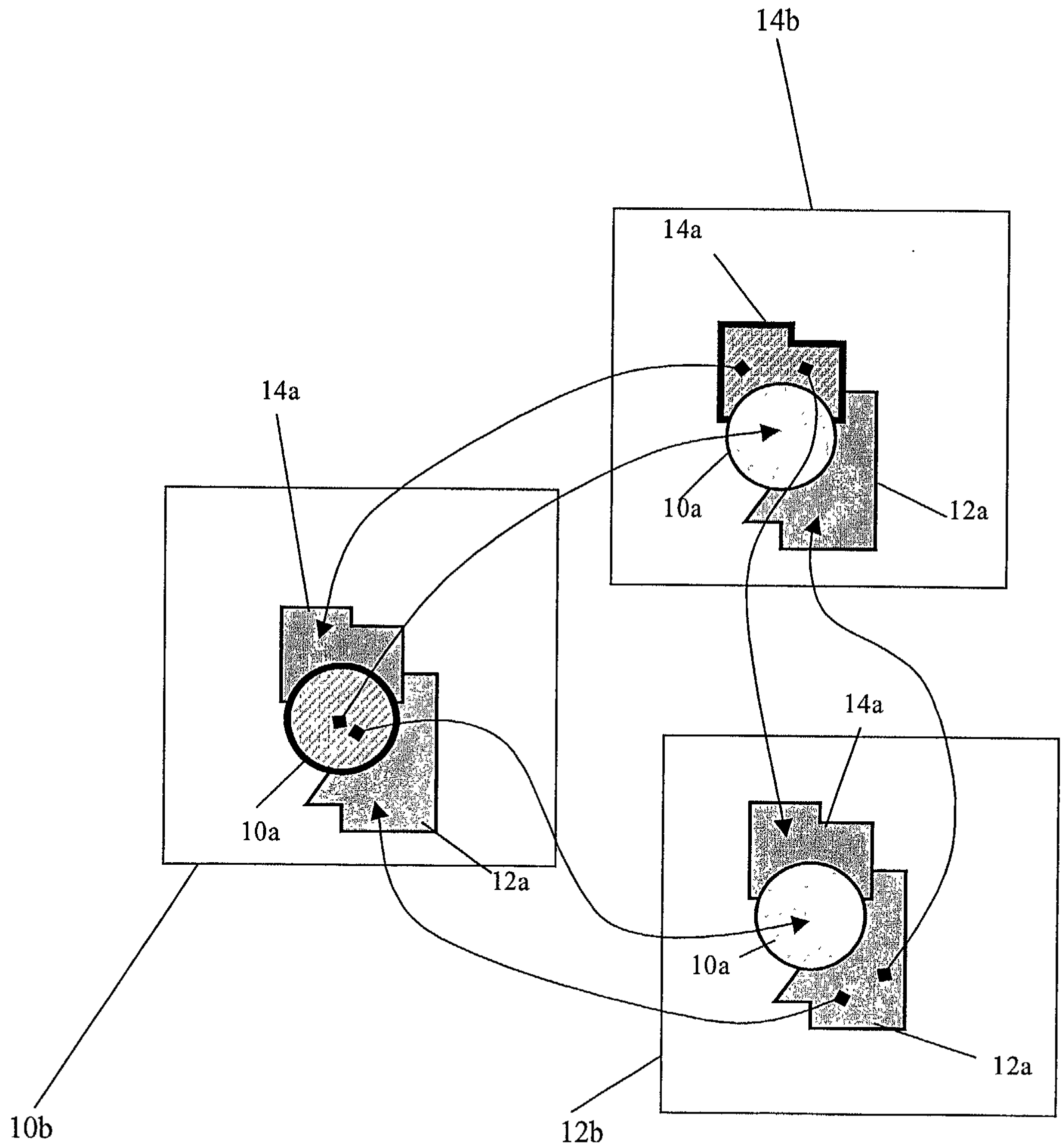

FIG.3

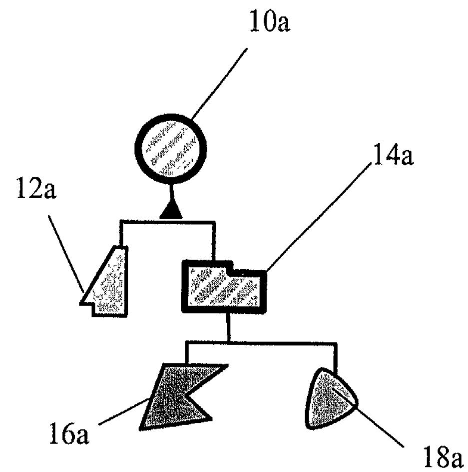

FIG.4

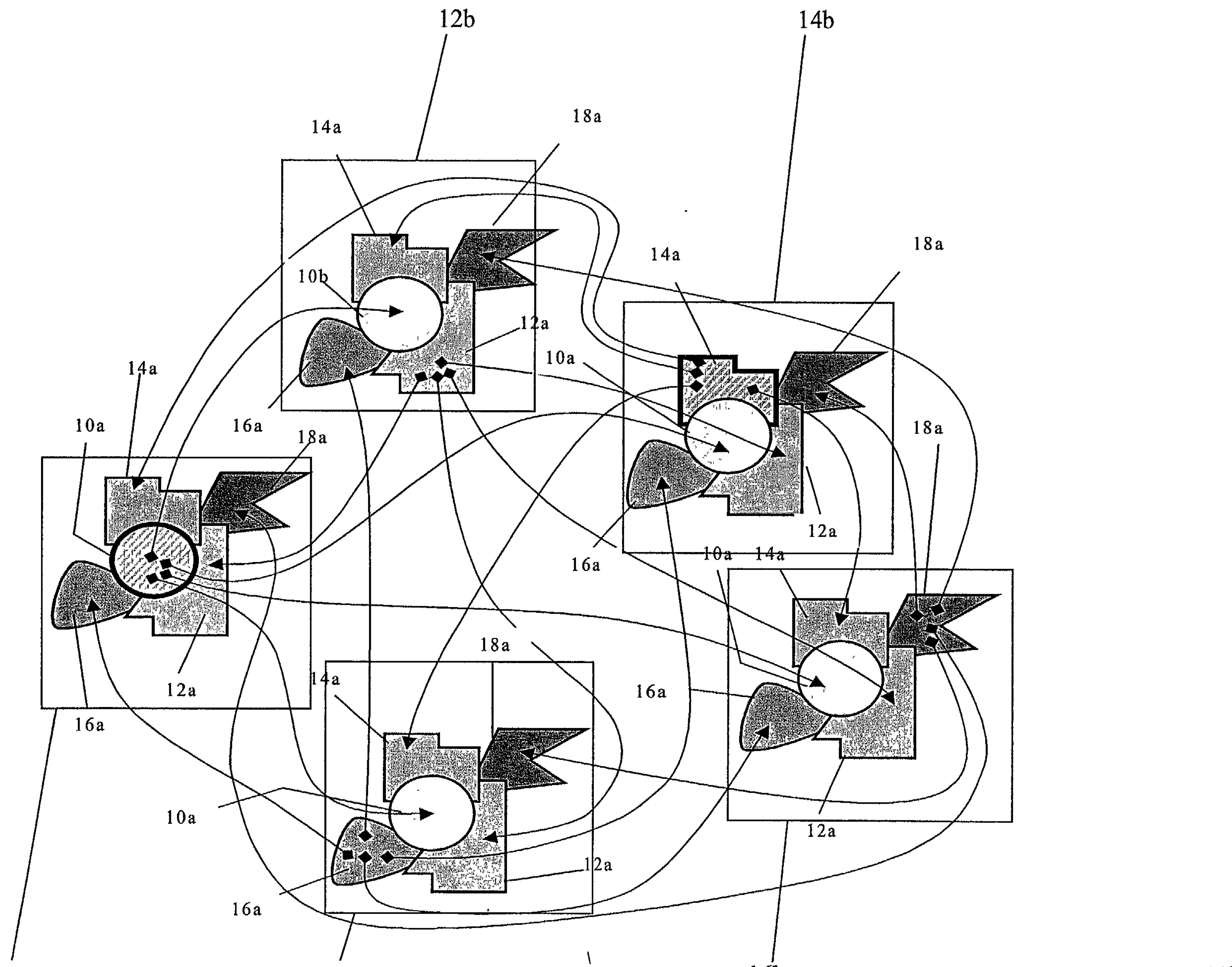
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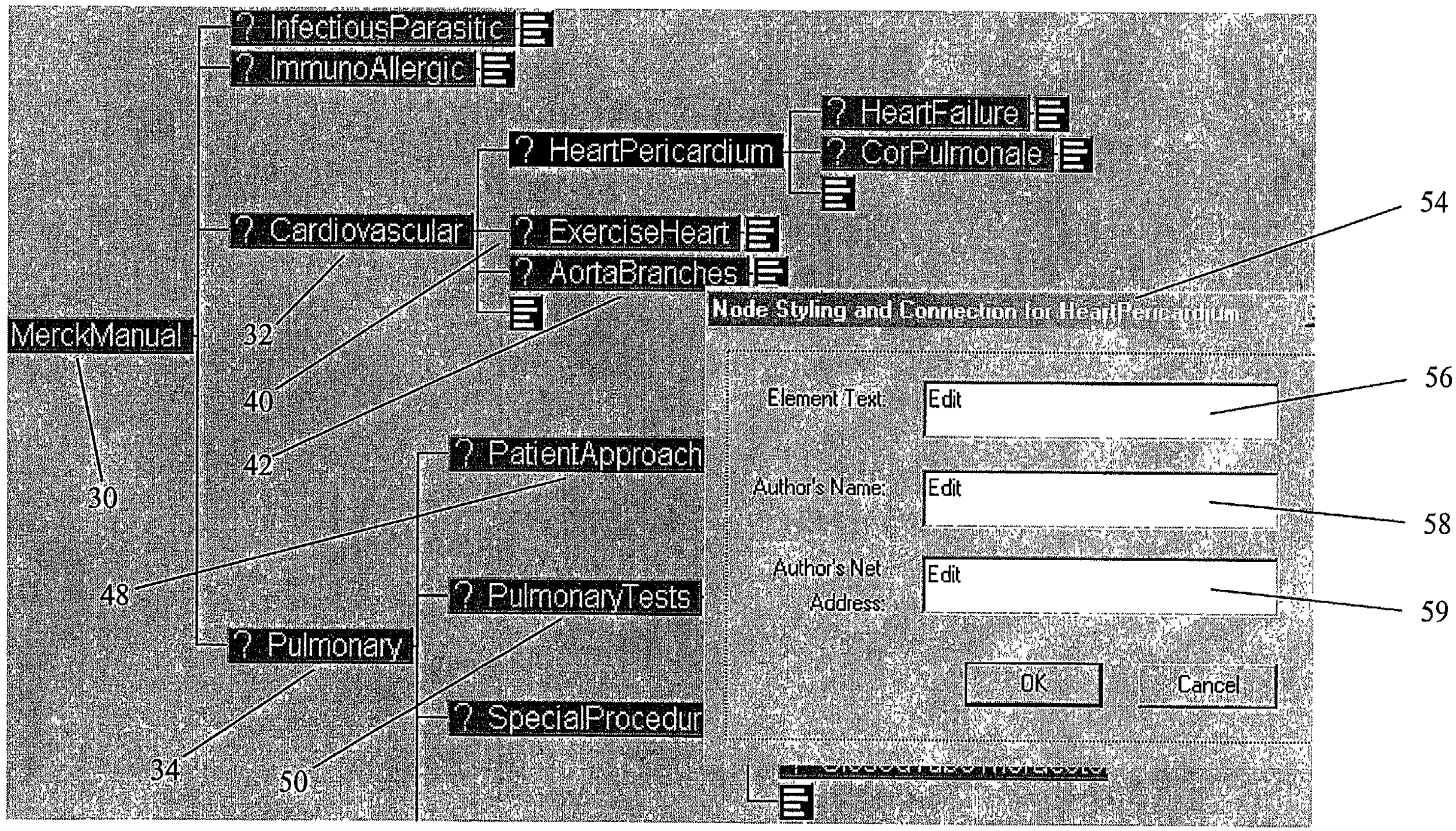
FIG.5



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? InfectiousParasitic
? ImmunoAllergic
? Cardiovascular
? HeartPericardium
? HeartFailure
? CorPulmonale
? ExerciseHeart
? AortaBranches
? Pulmonary
? PatientApproach
? PulmonaryTests
? SpecialProcedur
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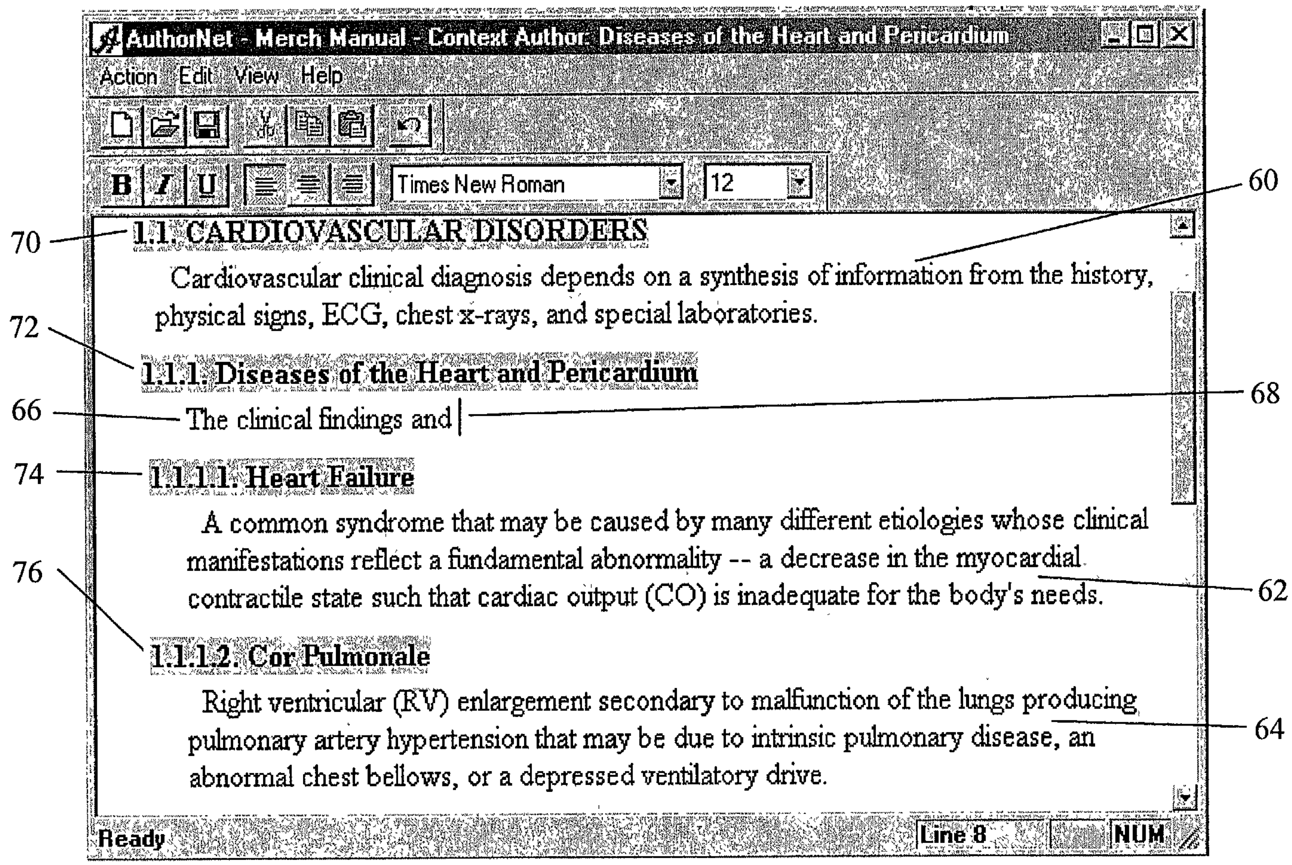
FIG. 6



AuthorNet - Merch Manual - Context Author: Diseases of the Heart and Pericardium
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1.1. CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS
Cardiovascular clinical diagnosis depends on a synthesis of information from the history, physical signs, ECG, chest x-rays, and special laboratories.
72
1.1.1. Diseases of the Heart and Pericardium
66
The clinical findings and
68
74
1.1.1.1. Heart Failure
A common syndrome that may be caused by many different etiologies whose clinical manifestations reflect a fundamental abnormality -- a decrease in the myocardial contractile state such that cardiac output (CO) is inadequate for the body's needs.
76
62
1.1.1.2. Cor Pulmonale
Right ventricular (RV) enlargement secondary to malfunction of the lungs producing pulmonary artery hypertension that may be due to intrinsic pulmonary disease, an abnormal chest bellows, or a depressed ventilatory drive.
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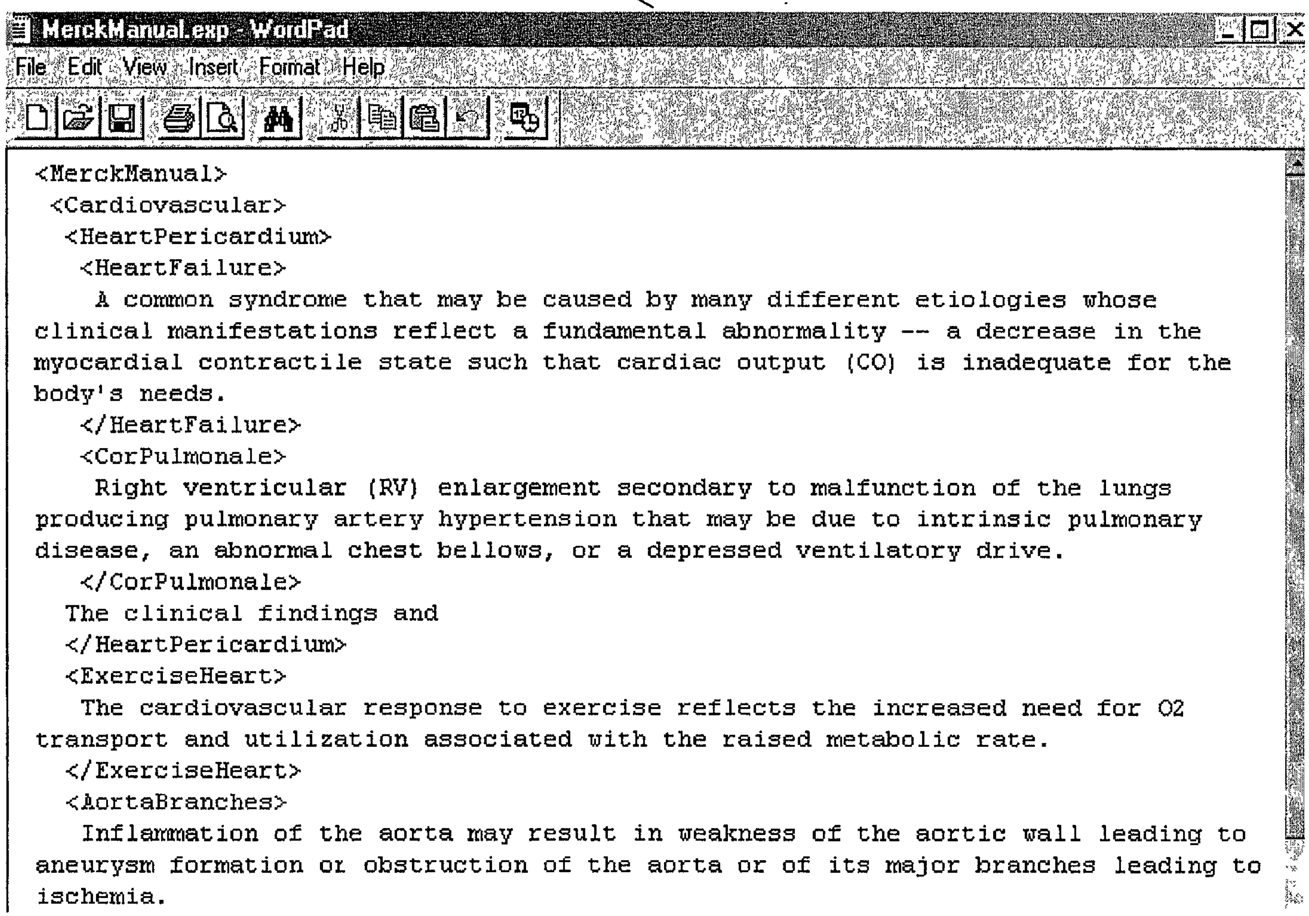
FIG. 7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<HeartFailure>
A common syndrome that may be caused by many different etiologies whose clinical manifestations reflect a fundamental abnormality -- a decrease in the myocardial contractile state such that cardiac output (CO) is inadequate for the body's needs.
</HeartFailure>
<CorPulmonale>
Right ventricular (RV) enlargement secondary to malfunction of the lungs producing pulmonary artery hypertension that may be due to intrinsic pulmonary disease, an abnormal chest bellows, or a depressed ventilatory drive.
</CorPulmonale>
The clinical findings and
</HeartPericardium>
<ExerciseHeart>
The cardiovascular response to exercise reflects the increased need for O2 transport and utilization associated with the raised metabolic rate.
</ExerciseHeart>
<AortaBranches>
Inflammation of the aorta may result in weakness of the aortic wall leading to aneurysm formation or obstruction of the aorta or of its major branches leading to ischemia.

80

FIG. 8